

PEACE NOT IN SIGHT, BERLIN TELLS POPE

WEATHER—Fair to-night and to-morrow.



The



World.



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WOMAN IS SOUGHT IN GERMAN SPY PLOT

68,150 Tons of Coal Reach Tidewater in 24 Hours

TIDEWATER COAL RECEIPTS FOUR TIMES AS GREAT AS AMOUNT THAT GETS TO CITY

Total of 68,150 Tons Arrives at Jersey Terminals in Last 24 Hours—Plenty of Labor to Bring It to New York.

Andrew K. Morris, newly appointed Dock Director under the authority of Director of Railroads McAdoo was expected today to solve the problem of moving vast stores of coal at the docks at Jersey tidewater points to New York.

But Mr. Morris, who was chosen Dock Director last night by a committee consisting of the Presidents of the Lackawanna, Erie and Central Railroad of New Jersey, at the behest of A. H. Smith, Director of Eastern Railroads, said at his office at 1 o'clock today that he had as yet received no notice of his appointment. Therefore he had not taken active charge of the new position.

Meanwhile, coal had piled up in the Jersey terminals to the extent of 68,150 tons in the last twenty-four hours. Of this amount New York City had received up to 6 o'clock this morning just 17,000 tons, according to the figure given out by W. B. Pollock, Marine Director of the Port on the staff of A. H. Smith.

To-day, so Mr. Pollock said, less than this amount of coal would arrive—sixty barges as against sixty-six docking in New York before dawn to-day.

COAL RAPIDLY PILING UP AT TIDEWATER.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Fuel Conservation Committee, made this announcement:

"For ten days receipts of coal at the tidewater have been four times greater than tonnage of fuel received in New York. During those ten days the railroads have dumped on an average of 1,200 cars a day at tidewater when they should have delivered on barges a minimum of 2,000 cars daily."

From the office of Director Smith the following figures for coal arrivals in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. to-day indicate the immediate effects of railroad stoppage due to the storm:

Coal dumped at Jersey terminals—Anthracite, 45,950 tons Bituminous, 32,200 tons Coal waiting in vessels to be moved—Anthracite, 42,750 tons Bituminous, 34,150 tons Coal in cars at terminals—Anthracite, 156,100 tons Bituminous, 74,800 tons In transit within twenty-four hours of terminals—Anthracite, 59,350 tons Bituminous, 15,350 tons In transit within forty-eight hours of terminals—Anthracite, 25,300 tons Bituminous, 22,200 tons NO SHORTAGE OF LABOR, ASSERTS UNION HEAD.

A new angle on the labor question, as it complicates the problem of moving coal from tidewater to New York, was presented to-day in the statement in The Evening World of John Peter, President of the District Council, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. "There is no labor shortage," he said, "but the work was due to a broken rail."

GERMANS SHELL A BRITISH TOWN FROM THE OCEAN

Three Persons Killed and Ten Injured in Short Bombardment of Yarmouth.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Yarmouth was bombarded from the sea last night, it is announced officially.

Fire was opened at 10:15 o'clock and lasted about five minutes, some twenty shells falling into the town.

The latest police reports state that three persons were killed and ten injured. The material damage done was not serious.

The Germans carried out their bombardment with careful system. The first shell fired was a star-shell, the light from which vividly showed the town below it. Then came the salvo of shells.

The German craft was believed either to be one of the largest and newest types of German submarines or else a cruiser.

Of the killed one was a sailor on a ship anchored in the harbor and one a woman in a wrecked house. There were many narrow escapes and some damage, but no panic in the town.

Yarmouth is in the County of Norfolk, on the east coast of England, nineteen miles east of Norwich. It is a popular watering place and has extensive dockyards.

COMPULSORY OVERALLS FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Factory Code Framers Also Favor Making Those Employed About Machinery Cover Hair.

A hearing was held at the offices of the State Industrial Commission, No. 230 Fifth Avenue, to-day on the proposed code to guard dangerous machinery in the factories in New York State. Deputy Commissioner Richard J. Cullen of the Bureau of Industrial Code presided, and among those present were Industrial Commissioner Louis Voland, Deputy Commissioner Thomas C. Eipper, E. H. Felsing of Syracuse, Clarence L. York of Schenectady and William Newell, safety engineer of the State Industrial Fund, members of the advisory board which drafted the code.

It was made plain that it will be necessary, in order to prevent accidents, to compel women employed about moving machinery to wear hair coverings and also a modified form of overall.

LET EVERY MONDAY BE A COAL HOLIDAY, FUEL HEADS' PLAN

Would Have President Close All Industries Save Coal Hauling and Fuel Board Meetings.

The Fuel Administration, which promulgates each day a happy thought on how not to burn coal, added a new plan to-day—following a long conference at the Union League Club.

The plan, if you please, is to have a national holiday, decreed by the President himself, one day a week for the next six or eight weeks—or until coal begins to move from Jersey tidewater to coal-hungry New York. Monday is the day that will be suggested.

On each Monday coal holiday all industries, including even war industries, schools, banks, newspapers, saloons, theatres, lunch clinics, hospital caravansaries and prayer meetings shall be closed down. There shall be only two notable exceptions—coal mines and public utilities. Grocery stores and food manufacturers will be permitted to violate the holiday by running half time.

Meetings of the Fuel Administration will, of course, be held on Mondays as usual.

Here are some of the other happy plans that have come to the brain of the Fuel Administration, in the order of their arrival:

PLAN 1—Thursday—five days ago—the plan was for all theatres, skating rinks, bowling alleys, pool parlors, moving picture shows, public and private dances to close at 10 P. M. Broadway's restaurants and cabarets to close their lamps and put out the cat at 9 o'clock sharp.

PLAN 2—On Saturday—two days later—the plan offered provided for three holidays a week for the next two months to apply to all the foregoing and all business and manufacturing concerns as well. This triple holiday was to make happy all the otherwise gloomy folk from Delaware to the north tip of Maine. Theatre people need not worry; the closing was not to be exclusively for New York City.

PLAN 3—The latest plan outlined above was the product of all the administrative brains of New York and New England. In session at the Union League Club last night—and remaining glued to their chairs until 1:30, despite the waste of electric light necessary—were the following Administrators and near-Administrators:

P. B. Noyes, aide to National Fuel Director Garfield; J. J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator; Albert H. Wiggin, New York State Fuel Administrator; Fuel Administrator Ellis, of Boston; George Schley, Manhattan Fuel Administrator; Conservation Commissioner Smith, of Boston; G. W. Smith, Assistant Fuel Administrator of New York.

The Boston Administrators brought with them, hot off the pan, reports of their hot administrative plan of closing amusements and limiting business hours to daylight was working up in the codfish capital. The conference decided, however, that Boston was not throwing the harbor too much. If Puritans are used to having their pleasures turned into pious avocations, the Monday coal holiday was arrived upon as a logical extension of making coal a New York City holiday.

Mr. Storror, who was in the United States at Washington, mentioned an article of southern coal in the matter of approving or disapproving the conference plans. He said he would report them to his chief.

DEATH THE LIKELY PENALTY FOR GERMAN SPY WHO TRIED TO BLOW UP ARMY MAGAZINE

Said to Have Been Run Down as Result of Quarrel With Woman.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—Walter Spormann, arrested near Morrison, Va., on the charge of attempting to blow up the army magazine near there, and who was brought to Richmond and held in the city jail this morning, was taken to Washington this afternoon in charge of Federal officers. Presumably he will be taken later to Baltimore.

The prisoner was interviewed before he was taken to the railroad station. In reply to questions, he said he had no regular place of residence, having lived in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in recent years.

When asked where he had stopped in Norfolk he said he "always put up at the Monticello." He apparently had forgotten that the hotel had recently been destroyed by fire.

When it was suggested that he might have been one of the crew of the Deutschland, the submarine that made two trips to America, he thoughtfully frowned.

"That sets me thinking," he said. "I was in Baltimore when the Deutschland arrived and met several of the crew. Perhaps they think I may resemble one of them."

TRACING CAREER OF WOMAN IN THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Government agents are now busy looking into the career of a woman, said to be very beautiful, who is alleged to have been an accomplice of Spormann, under arrest on suspicion of trying to blow up an army magazine in the aviation field near Norfolk, Va. Spormann is said to have had a disagreement with the woman which eventually led to his capture.

The arrest of Marius Aech by Department of Justice agents to-day threw new light on the activities of Spormann.

It was learned to-day that it was Aech himself who informed the police that he had effects belonging to Walter Spormann in his possession. The seizure and Aech's arrest followed.

The boxes contained games, jugs, cards, letters, clippings from German newspapers and German books. Aech also imparted information of a valuable nature to Marshal Stockham concerning the attitude toward this Government of certain enemy aliens.

Aech told Marshal Stockham that Walter Spormann had left his belongings with him a few days after Camp Meade was opened, where Spormann took a position.

Aech admitted being on intimate terms with Walter Spormann and his brother Frederick. He attended school in Germany with Lieut. Spormann, he said.

With Aech's arrest nine persons, one a woman, are understood to be held by Government authorities, suspected of being Spormann's accomplices.

Federal agents have under surveillance a Baltimore music teacher, whose arrest is expected to-day. In their possession are photographs of this woman taken with Spormann. It is not known if she is the woman with whom he quarrelled.

Frederick, brother of the man arrested in Norfolk, was taken from Police Headquarters in the United States.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

GREAT WAR COUNCIL ARRANGED BY ALLIES; TO MEET AT VERSAILLES

U. S. to Be Represented, but Will Have No Voice in the Deliberations.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A plenary meeting of the Supreme War Council, with the Premiers and military representatives of France, Great Britain and Italy in attendance, will be held shortly at Versailles to discuss and plan military operations on the western front, which now includes Italy.

Arthur H. Frazier, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, has been designated by the State Department to attend the council as diplomatic representative of the United States until the permanent delegates arrive. Mr. Frazier will take no part in the deliberations, but will merely report the proceedings to his Government.

VICTIMS DRUGGED AS BURGLARS LOOT FINE APARTMENTS

Three Robberies in Central Park West House Nets \$2,000—Woman Awakes Dizzy.

Burglars went through three apartments at No. 333 Central Park West to-day and escaped with about \$2,000 in money and jewelry. Their victims believe they were drugged. All overnight and the rooms were filled with a sweetish odor. Articles were taken from the bedrooms and it is not believed the apartments could have been so thoroughly ransacked without awakening either the tenants or their servants if drugs had not been used.

Mrs. H. P. Barton, wife of a steamship official, who lives on the fourth floor, discovered the robbery. She found her husband's pocketbook empty. It had contained about \$100. Jewelry worth \$155 was gone from a dresser drawer.

In the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Armstrong, on the fifth floor, \$100 worth of jewelry was taken and empty pocketbooks were found on the floor. Mrs. Armstrong said she woke up dizzy. There were black and blue marks on her arm. It is believed the robbers gripped her there when she began to struggle into consciousness while they were administering the drug.

About \$500 was taken from the apartment on the sixth floor of Mrs. Frances Randall, a singer. The burglar is believed, entered the house by a fire escape. The police have set a watch on pawnshops and pawned a watch the city for the signature of the robbers. There are no clues.

Three Killed, Twenty Injured in Kansas Train Wreck.

FORMER PREMIER OF FRANCE ARRESTED ON TIP FROM LANSING



LANSING GAVE 'TIP' THAT PUT CAILLAUX IN JAIL AS TRAITOR

Has Evidence He Negotiated for Peace With Berlin Through Luxemburg.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The arrest yesterday of former Premier Caillaux was due principally to a cablegram from Secretary Lansing at Washington saying that in 1915 M. Caillaux had been in communication with the Berlin Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing's cablegram stated that the American representative at Buenos Ayres had been able to establish that M. Caillaux, during his visit to Argentina in 1915, had been in communication with the Berlin Foreign Office through Count von Luxburg, then German Minister to Argentina, with the object of concluding peace with Germany at any price, so as to permit the resumption of business. It is understood this evidence will be published in America immediately.

The investigation of the Italian connections of Caillaux is said by the Mail to have resulted in the discovery of important military and political papers in the safe of the bank of Florence which was rented under the maiden name of Mme. Caillaux and used by the former Premier during his visit to Italy in December, 1916.

Among the papers were a number of notes in which M. Caillaux, in the expectation of gaining office as Premier, drafted a cabinet, designated a generalissimo and sketched various "exceptional" measures. These measures included the arrest of certain politicians and generals, including Premier Clemenceau, and the dismissal of a number of officials.

Caillaux Tip Probably Found in Luxemburg Letters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Lansing to-day refused to affirm or deny or comment upon the foregoing dispatch from Paris. There seems to be no doubt that some such dispatch was obtained in the captured Luxemburg correspondence.

AUSTRIA BACKS GERMANY IN REBUFFING THE POPE; WAR CHIEFS IN CONTROL

Reports From Berlin via Amsterdam Indicate a Growing Sentiment for Peace in the Interior Cities—May Oust Hertling.

TWO BOYS ADRIFT ON ICE IN HUDSON; FIRE TUG TO RESCUE

Steamer Hears Cries for Help and Victims Are Seen From the Shore.

Two small boys, whose names have not been learned, are adrift on an ice floe in the Hudson River, somewhere near Yonkers, and one of the city fireboats has been sent from this city to rescue them, if possible.

The boys were first made out at 10:30 o'clock this morning off Mount Vincent, between Riverdale and Harlem, and reported to the Yonkers police by the police of the Bronx. A little later the steamer Benjamin Franklin arrived at Yonkers and corroborated the report. The captain of the steamer said he had tried to reach the marooned lads, but did not dare go too near for fear of smashing the ice and drowning them.

The captain said the boys were yelling at the top of their voices for help, and the while working their arms to keep warm. It was with difficulty they maintained a footing on the slippery floe. Those on the steamer could not make themselves heard across the ice, nor could they distinguish what the boys were yelling. The captain did his best to make them understand that he would send aid to them, but the boys appeared frantic when the steamer changed its course and pulled away from them.

Word was sent from Yonkers to Fire Chief Kenyon of the situation, and the fireboat was immediately dispatched for the Harlem Ship Canal, through which the Chief hoped to reach the sufferers. It was shortly after 11 o'clock that the boat left, and at 1:30 o'clock the marooned boys could still be seen from the shore.

AIRPLANES DROP WILSON'S MESSAGE IN BELGIUM

Thousand Copies Thrown Down to Enslaved Belgians on Thursday, Says Amsterdam Paper.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles says that a number of Allied airplanes dropped a thousand copies of President Wilson's message to Congress on occupied areas in Belgium.

New snowstorm ties up main line of Pennsylvania Railroad.

ROME, Jan. 15. (United Press).—According to reliable Vatican information to-day, Papal Nuncios to Austria and Germany have informed Pope Benedict that there is no encouragement for peace hopes at the present time. The war spirit has not been crushed.

This Pope, it was asserted, will suspend judgment on the peace situation until governmental pronouncements are received.

Presumably the Nuncios reported on the peace "feelings" which United Press despatches of a few days ago reported as having been tentatively put out by the Vatican.

WIDER DIVISION IN GERMAN PARTIES OVER PEACE PROPOSALS

Meeting of Fatherland Party Broken Up at Jena—Frankfurt Citizens Back Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—Evidences of the strained situation over war aims continue to appear in the German newspapers. The Leipzig Volkszeitung says a meeting of the annexationist Fatherland Party at Jena was broken up by the Independent Socialists who, after passing a vote for "a general peace by understanding" threw out its members of the Fatherland Party.

While Pan-German petitions and resolutions are being rushed to the Emperor by the militarists, other currents are active. This is instigated by a meeting at Frankfurt on Sunday of the Free Citizens' Committee, which adopted a resolution to the effect that a lasting peace which would really safeguard Germany's vital economic interests would be possible only on the basis of a policy of conciliation in the sense of the peace resolution adopted by the Reichstag.

The committee expressed the hope that from the negotiations with Russia might result a peace which, by honest adherence to the principle of self-determination of peoples, might exclude the danger of new conflicts.

At this meeting Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that if the Fatherland party won, the war would be lost. He rejected annexations and cash indemnities, and declared Germany powerless to enforce long-term payments, by installments, from America and England. Annexations in the east, he asserted, would be a source of constant danger, as they would irritate Russia. Dr. Dernburg also urged disarmament.

The Munich Free Press says the Fatherland party and supports the attitude taken by President Wilson in respect of recognition of the demands for autonomy on the part of the Slav population of the Central Empire.